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1961

THE RURAL DISTRICT
OF
ST. AUSTELL

consequence



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF
HEALTH

To the Chairman and Councillors of the
Rural District of St. Austell,

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the
Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year
1961.

I am indebted to Mr. Townsend, the Council's Engineer,
and to Mr. Lawless, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for
considerable portions of this report and to them and to other
Council Officers, I wish to express my thanks.

It is a pleasure to record thanks to the Chairman and
Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued
interest and support.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES TURNER.

SECTION A

National and Social Conditions of the Area

Area	...	82,389 acres
Population	...	20,919
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	6,736
Rateable Value	...	£236,065
Product of Penny Rate	...	£926

As elsewhere in Cornwall there is a considerable increase in population during the holiday period. The main occupations are clayworking, agriculture and tending to visitors in the summer months. Agriculture is a healthy occupation and so also, in the main, is clayworking.

The District has a northern and a southern seaboard. The northern part has a slightly more bracing climate, with less fog, more sunshine, and a slightly lower temperature than the southern part which is mild with prevailing S.W. winds. The mean annual temperature is 51°F.

Rainfall

The rainfall during 1961, as recorded at Hendra pumping station in the parish of St. Stephen, amounted to 45.29 inches. Rain, in measurable quantity, fell on 211 days, the wettest day being Saturday 4th February with 1.60 inches. The wettest month was January with 8.07 inches.

The driest month was March with 0.34 inches and the longest dry period was the 18 days from Monday 8th May to and including Thursday 25th May.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate/1,000 Population</u>	
				<u>Rural Dist.</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Legitimate	166	154)	334	16.2	
Illegitimate	11	3)			
Corrected for comparison with other areas				17.0	17.4
Illegitimate births per cent of total live births				4.2%	
<u>Still Births</u>				<u>Rate/1,000 Live & Still Births</u>	
				<u>Rural Dist.</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Legitimate	6	5)	11	31.9	18.7
Illegitimate	0	0)			
<u>Total Live & Still Births</u>	183	162	345		
<u>Infant Deaths</u>					
Legitimate	5	2)	7		
Illegitimate	0	0)			
Rate/1,000 total live births				20.9	21.4
Rate/1,000 legitimate live births				21.9	
Rate/1,000 illegitimate live births				0.0	
<u>Neo-natal deaths</u> (under 4 weeks)	4	2	6	18.0	<u>Rate/1,000 Live Births</u> 15.5
<u>Early neo-natal deaths</u> (under 1 week)	2	2	4	12.0	13.7
<u>Peri-natal Deaths</u>				<u>Rate/1,000 Live & Still Births</u>	
Still births & deaths under 1 week	8	7	15	43.5	32.2
<u>Maternal Deaths</u>	0	0	0	0.0	0.33
<u>Deaths (All ages and causes)</u>				<u>Rate/1,000 Population</u>	
	143	106	249	12.1	
Corrected for comparisons with other areas				11.8	12.0

The following table gives the causes of infant deaths:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Age in Weeks</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>-1</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-4</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>Over 5</u>	
Premature	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sub-Arachnoid Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Defects	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Suffocation	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Respiratory Failure	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total all causes	4	1	1	-	-	1	7

About half of the infant deaths had developmental defects.
The Peri-natal death rate continues to be above the average for the whole country and is not satisfactory.

The following is an abbreviated list of the causes of death of persons of all ages:-

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
1) Tub. of resp. sys.	1	-
2) Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3) Syphilitic disease	-	-
4) Diphtheria	-	-
5) Whooping Cough	-	-
6) Meningococcal infections	-	-
7) Acute polioimyelitis	-	-
8) Measles	1	-
9) Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10) Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	4
11) " " lung, bronchus	7	1
12) " " breast	-	1
13) " " uterus	-	5
14) Other malig. & lymphatic neoplasms	10	9
15) Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	1
16) Diabetes	2	1
17) Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	22
18) Coronary disease, angina	27	16
19) Hypertension with heart disease	4	6
20) Other heart disease	25	20
21) Other circulatory disease	6	2
22) Influenza	1	1
23) Pneumonia	5	3
24) Bronchitis	3	1
25) Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-
26) Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
27) Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
28) Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
29) Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
30) Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31) Congenital malformations	-	-
32) Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	6
33) Motor vehicle accidents	4	2
34) All other accidents	6	3
35) Suicide	2	-
36) Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All causes	143	106

The following short table gives the percentage distribution of ages at death:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male %</u>	<u>Female %</u>
0 - 1	3.5	1.9
1 - 59	24.5	10.4
60 - 69	23.8	23.6
70 - 79	28.0	34.0
80 - 89	17.5	23.6
90 +	2.8	6.6

Average age at death - Males 66.3 years Females 72.4 years.

Percentage contribution of principal causes of death

	<u>Rural District</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>England & Wal</u> <u>1960 figures</u>
Tuberculosis	0.4	0.6
Cancer (all forms)	18.1	18.5
Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	14.5	14.5
Diseases of Circulatory System	42.6	37.9
" " Respiratory "	6.2	10.9
" " Digestive "	1.6	3.0
" " Genito-urinary "	2.1	2.0
Accidents, Suicide, Poisoning etc.	5.4	4.4

Lung cancer as a cause of death continues to increase in the U.K. In the rural district there has been a marked increase this year.

SECTION B

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

(a) Medical Officer of Health

J.G.S. Turner, M.B., D.P.H.,
Area Health Office,
Moorland Road,
St. Austell.
St. Austell 2206.

(b) Public Health Inspectors

H.G. Lawless, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Food Inspector's Certificate.
T.J. Down, Cert. S.I.B.

Laboratory Facilities

These are available at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, where all material for investigation is sent.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis

In addition to supplies of diphtheria prophylactic previously available, supplies of whooping cough vaccine and of tetanus antigen in varying combinations are available at the Health Area Office and can be obtained by Medical Practitioners on request.

Nursing Service

The establishment of nurses who carry out domiciliary services is as follows:-

District Nurse - Midwife - Health Visitor 11

Wholetime Health Visitor 1

The services provided have worked smoothly.

Domiciliary Midwifery

The construction of a maternity block for the new hospital to be built in St. Austell has now been approved and building should begin early in 1963.

About 65% of women now have their babies at home and the new accommodation which will be more readily accessible may lead to a larger number of mothers making use of its facilities.

The still birth rate remains high and so far no adequate explanation is forthcoming.

Ante-Natal Care

There are no ante-natal clinics in the rural area and all pregnant women are referred either to their own practitioners or to the clinics at St. Austell or Newquay.

Infant Welfare

The centre at Roche has continued to be very successful with an average attendance of 16.0. The centre at Indian Queens has averaged 21.0, the centre at St. Dennis 18.0 and the centre at Summercourt 19.0.

The success of these centres is partly due to the help given by voluntary workers for whom there is still great opportunity for service to the community.

The infant welfare centres provide a most convenient place for immunisation and health education.

Care and After Care

Young children and all persons on discharge from hospital are followed up by the District Nurses when requested by the hospital almoners.

Domestic Help Service

This service has worked well, but difficulty has been experienced during the summer months in obtaining spare-time helps. The establishment is the equivalent of nine full-time helps.

Thanks are due to the ladies who organise this Service. A total of 48 persons, of whom 7 were maternity cases, were given help.

Hospital

There is no hospital in the district and cases are sent to Newquay, Fowey and St. Austell District Hospitals, to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary at Truro for special investigation and treatment, to Redruth in the case of maternity and to the Isolation Hospital at Truro in the case of infectious diseases.

Clinics

The following clinics are held at the places and dates indicated:-

	(St. Austell	- Moorland Road - 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
	(Newquay	- Red Cross Hall- 1st and 3rd Thursday.
	(	- St. Columb Minor - 2nd and 4th Thursday.
Child	(Par	- Gott Hall - 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Welfare	(Roche	- Church Hall - 1st and 4th Tuesday.
	(Indian Queens	- Ambulance Hall - 3rd Wednesday.
	(St. Dennis	- Methodist Sunday School - 4th Thursday.
	(Summercourt	- Memorial Hall - 2nd Wednesday.

Ante-Natal (St. Austell - Moorland Road - weekly - Monday forenoon,
(Newquay - Hospital - weekly - Monday afternoon.

Ortho- (St. Austell - Moorland Road - Tuesday forenoon and afternoon.
paedic (Newquay - St. John's Ambulance Hall - weekly - Thursday
afternoon.

Tuber- (St. Austell - Hospital - weekly - Monday.
culosis (Newquay - Hospital - 1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesday.

Tuber- (St. Austell - 1st Monday and last Tuesday (afternoon).
culosis (
Contacts (Newquay - 3rd Tuesday (afternoon).

Dental (St. Austell - Moorland Road - every day.
(Newquay - Berry Road - thrice weekly.

Ophthalmic (St. Austell - Moorland Road - Tuesday - by appointment.
(Newquay - Hospital - by arrangement.

E.N.T. (St. Austell - Moorland Road - by arrangement.
(Newquay - Hospital - by arrangement.

Pyschiatric (St. Austell - Moorland Road - Tuesday afternoon.

SECTION C

Sanitary Conditions

(1) WATER SUPPLIES

(i) New Schemes

(a) Fowey River Scheme

The scheme came into operation during the course of the year, water being available for the parishes of St. Sampson in June, Lanlivery and Luxulyan in July, St. Stephen (for High Street reservoir) in September, St. Ewe and St. Goran in October and St. Mewan (for Sticker reservoir) in December.

The response to the scheme has been satisfactory and by the end of the year, in addition to the supplies being delivered into the existing systems at St. Sampson, St. Stephen and St. Mewan, there were 121 new connections for properties taking a supply for the first time.

(b) Fowey River Scheme Branches

Surveys were completed and plans in course of preparation for new branches from the Fowey River trunk mains to serve Milltown, Lanlivery; Treskill, Luxulyan; Little Polgooth, Kestle and Polmassick, St. Ewe and Rescassa, St. Goran. It is hoped that work on these will be started during 1962.

(c) Rosenannon. St. Wenn

Since June 1961 regular gaugings have been taken at Chapel Well, Rosenannon with a view to utilising this as a source for a village scheme. Surveys have been carried out and the scheme is in course of preparation.

(ii) Existing Supplies

(a) Analyses

During the year a total of 148 samples of water were submitted for

bacteriological analysis with the following results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Total</u>
Water supplied after treatment	61	4	65
Water supplied without treatment	42	-	42
Public Wells and Pumps	40	1	41
Totals	143	5	148

The unsatisfactory samples of treated water are referred to in (e) below.

(b) Renewals

(1) During the laying of the Fowey River Scheme feeder main to Sticker reservoir the opportunity was taken to lay a second pipe in the same trench, from the reservoir to the top of the hill near Sticker Filling Station. The new main was brought into operation in December and has improved supply conditions in that area.

(2) To improve the supply position in St. Stephen Churchtown, and guarantee adequate supplies to the new Secondary Modern School being built in Rectory Road, a renewal is planned from High Street Reservoir to St. Stephen Churchtown. The old 4" supply main will be supplemented and ultimately replaced by a new 8" asbestos cement main 2,260 yards in length. Ministry approval is now being sought and it is hoped that the work will be done and the main in operation by mid-summer 1962.

(3) Because of the progressive failure of the well at Trewoon it is proposed to abandon it as a source of supply and to take water from the Fowey River Scheme. For this purpose it is planned to instal new booster pumps in the old pumping station at Trewoon to lift the water to the level of the existing reservoir on Beacon Hill.

(c) Availability of Supplies

Supplies were only maintained during the year by resorting to supplementation from disused claypits. In the case of Trewoon this had to start on 23rd March and continued until the Fowey River Scheme was able to supply the Sticker reservoir in December. At the peak period supplementary water had to be pumped every day.

Similarly, it was necessary to pump supplementary water to St. Dennis reservoir from July to September, it being possible to stop then only because Hendra was relieved of supplying High Street reservoir when Fowey River Scheme water became available there.

At Grampound also it was necessary to supplement the supply from the Manor Tannery source, from July to October.

There is little doubt that the Fowey River Water Scheme, to which we have pinned our faith since 1953, arrived only just in time. The weather of the last few years has kept our underground sources to capacities which have just enabled us to get through the summer months of peak draw-off. Our rainfall records show that in the last ten year period the rainfall up to the end of each July was 30% greater, on average, in the last five years than it was in the first five years of the period.

The demand for water is increasing rapidly year by year and there would certainly have been major crises in supply had we been forced to try and meet the demand of the last few years in the type of weather conditions experienced between five to ten years ago.

Unfortunately we are still unable to relax our efforts. The renewal at Sticker in 1961 and that planned for St. Stephen in 1962 are only the forerunners of many similar schemes. Now that we have plenty of water at the sources we shall find increasing difficulty in distributing it through the old systems. Renewals will have to be pushed ahead as part of a progressive programme which must include not only the distribution mains but some pumping mains and pumping plant also.

(d) Contamination of main

On 17th August 1961 it was reported that a 2" cast iron water main in the road at Drinnick, Nanpean, had been broken during trenching operations by a clay company. There had been no notification that such operations were contemplated.

Unfortunately, not only the water main but the 9" foul sewer alongside it had also been broken and when the water was turned off to stop the leak and enable repairs to be carried out, liquids from the foul sewer entered the water main.

The contamination was contained between controlling sluice valves, the main was flushed out from each direction (fortunately possible as the break was on a looped section), and then recharged with heavily chlorinated water (injected through hydrants). After a two-hour sterilisation period the main was again flushed out and the supply reinstated.

The cost of the work, which extended from 4.30 p.m. until 11.00 p.m., was borne by the company concerned who have also reviewed their arrangements for giving notification of all future works which may affect the Undertakings.

(e) Contamination of Reservoirs

The service reservoirs for St. Columb and St. Mawgan are both supplied by gravity from the bulk supply given by the North Cornwall Water Board via the Bears Down Scheme. Routine samples are taken from both reservoirs for bacteriological analysis.

In July 1961 a suspect sample was obtained from the St. Columb reservoir, whilst the one from St. Mawgan taken on the same day was satisfactory. Action was taken to sterilise St. Columb reservoir and fresh samples were taken. Then the position was reversed, St. Columb being good and St. Mawgan suspect. The reservoir at St. Mawgan was sterilised and further samples taken, which showed, this time, St. Mawgan good and St. Columb suspect again. Sterilisation was repeated a third time when both reservoirs gave satisfactory samples.

Although all the usual precautions were taken on each occasion it does appear as if sampling errors occurred. Local pollution of reservoirs is not impossible but the alternations noted are a little beyond credibility.

(f) Distribution of Supplies

The following tabulation indicates the distribution of supplies, by parishes, for the parishes in which the Council is the Water Undertaker.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of persons supplied direct to houses</u>	<u>No. of persons supplied by standpipe</u>	<u>No. of persons outside Statu Area</u>	<u>No. of persons in Statu Area not yet supplied</u>
Colan	-	-	1017	-
Creed	155	5	-	59
Grampound	420	10	-	17
Lanlivery *	40	-	-	397
Luxulyan *	80	-	-	824
Mawgan-in-Pydar	800	-	-	83
Roche	1495	5	-	160
St. Columb Major	2670	10	200	271
St. Dennis	2285	15	-	234
St. Enoher	1100	-	-	380
St. Ewe *	350	-	-	318
St. Goran *	300	-	-	485
St. Mewan	1285	15	-	160
St. Michael Caerhays	-	-	-	129
St. Sampson	200	-	-	39
St. Stephen-in-Brannel	4290	10	-	136
St. Wenn	-	-	-	364
	<u>15470</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>1217</u>	<u>4056</u>

* Parishes where Fowey River Scheme, introduced during 1961, gave persons their first opportunity of taking a mains supply.

The figures indicate that, in the Council's Statutory Area, approximately 80% of the population now have a mains supply of water.

(2) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) St. Dennis S.D.W. reconstruction

This contract, which was started in July, 1960, was almost complete by the end of the year. The outfall sewer has been relaid to gain head at the entrance to the works site. New screening tanks and storm water tanks have been built. The old sedimentation tanks have been reconstructed and their capacities increased. A new dosing syphon chamber, three new filters and new humus tanks are nearly finished. The site pumping station and new sludge beds are in operation. The works will become fully operative early in 1962.

(b) Trerice Drainage

The new sewers, ejector station and rising main to St. Dennis S.D.W. were completed and in operation by Christmas 1961.

(c) St. Stephen Sewerage and S.D.W. reconstruction

The Contract for this scheme was let during the year and work commenced on 4th December 1961. The completion date is June, 1963.

The scheme will permit the abandonment of the old works at Terras and the treatment of all flows at the reconstructed works at Gwindra.

(d) Fraddon Sewerage

Land purchase difficulties, for the S.D.W. site on Penhale Moor, continue to prevent progress on this scheme, which was submitted to the Ministry in November, 1956.

(e) Quintrell Downs Sewerage

The design is now almost complete and will be ready for submission to the Ministry during 1962.

(f) Roche S.D.W. reconstruction and sewerage of Station Road

The design for this scheme will be submitted to the Ministry early in 1962.

(g) Gorran Churchtown Sewerage

A scheme was submitted to the Ministry in 1947 but permission to proceed was refused on the grounds that a sewerage scheme must be preceded by a scheme of piped water supply. With the introduction of the Fowey River Joint Water Scheme it is now possible to proceed, but the opportunity is being taken to revise the original scheme before submission.

(h) Adequacy of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Arrangements

Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/62 requires me to comment on this subject.

Of the 17 parishes comprising the Rural District, 8 parishes have drainage schemes covering parts of the populated areas. These require the operation of 10 disposal works and 2 tidal outfalls and their condition is summarised below:-

EXISTING FACILITIES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Sewerage System</u>	<u>Sewage disposal Works</u>	<u>Date of construction and remarks</u>
Grampound	Grampound	Adequate	Adequate	1960
Roche	Roche	Adequate	Inadequate	1922 Scheme for reconstruction prepared
St. Columb Major	St. Columb Major	Requires partial reconstruction	Inadequate	1900 Sewage farm requires replacement
Do.	Indian Queens/ St. Columb Road	Adequate	Inadequate	1923
St. Dennis	St. Dennis	Adequate	Adequate	1922 but S.D.W. reconstructed 1961
St. Goran	Gorran Haven	Adequate	Sea outfall	1934
St. Mewan	Trewoon/ Polgooth	Adequate	Adequate	1958
St. Sampson	Golant	Adequate	Tidal river outfall	Reconstructed in 1951
St. Stephen-in- Bramel	St. Stephen	Adequate	Inadequate	1923 Old S.D.Ws. at Terras & Gwindra to be replaced by new S.D.W. at Gwindra now under construction

EXISTING FACILITIES (continued)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Sewerage System</u>	<u>Sewage disposal Works</u>	<u>Date of construction and remarks</u>
St. Stephen-in-Brannel	Nanpean	Adequate	Adequate	1926
Do.	Foxhole	Adequate	Adequate	1923
				Improvements executed 1960/61

Localities where drainage schemes are urgently required but where, as yet, no proposals have been formulated, include:-

St. Mewan Parish - Village of Sticker

Mawgan-in-Pydar Parish - Villages of St. Mawgan, Mawgan Porth and Trevarrian

The introduction of the Fowey River Scheme in a number of parishes which previously had no piped water supply will inevitably lead to the demand for sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in the near future.

(i) St. Dennis and St. Stephen Public Conveniences

These buildings were reconstructed during the year.

(j) Cesspool Emptying

A new Bedford/Eagle vehicle was in operation from 1st December, 1961, the old vehicle being disposed of shortly afterwards. The work done during the year included:-

413 emptyings of private domestic cesspools

82 " " business cesspools

103 " " Council House "

21 " " Public Convenience cesspools

139 " " cesspools for other local Authorities

In addition the emptier carried out 41 sewer flushing operations.

(3) RODENT CONTROL

The amount of work under this heading remains fairly constant. There is insufficient to give full-time employment to the operator, who is also employed as a holiday relief to ten other employees and in carrying out other work of the Public Health Department.

The 'Bradford' van was replaced by an Austin A.35 Van.

Summary of Work, 1960

No. of Treatments of Domestic Premises	987
" " " Council's Tips etc.	35
" " " by Contract	43
" " Farms treated	12
" " " surveyed	374
" " Domestic Premises Surveyed	1,052
" " Block Controls	63
Type of Infestations:	
Major	14
Minor	1,194

(4) NUISANCES

These are mainly due to lack of sewerage, particularly in those areas too rural to be sewered in the foreseeable future. In most cases some improvement can be obtained by purely local means, but the better coverage of the District by public water supplies has materially

aggravated the difficulty. The Council is, however, alive to the needs, as will be read in the part of the report dealing with Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

(5) BEACHES

This was again a satisfactory year in that no fatalities occurred amongst bathers from our beaches, although there was a record number for the County as a whole. It is not possible to say for certain that additional measures taken at Mawgan Porth were successful, but they are reputed to have helped.

There was no major oil pollution of the beaches during the summer, but immediately afterwards there was some considerable deposit in one place. It is hoped that the winter storms will dissipate it.

(6) REFUSE COLLECTION

No significant change in methods, equipment or staff. Four 12 c.yard lorries serve the district and St. Mawgan R.A.F. Station (the latter under contract). Two controlled tips are in use.

(7) CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 has had a beneficial effect upon existing sites in general, and has been particularly helpful when dealing with new applications. The hoped for improvement in existing sites has not quite materialised for various reasonable causes, but progress continues to be made. This Council adopted the Minister's suggested Model Standards practically unaltered, and there have been no complaints from operators that they are unreasonably high.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Applications for Council Houses Current - Dec. 1961

Total number of live applications	237
" " " families without separate houses	35
" " in unfit houses	64
" " in overcrowded conditions	30 (Est'd)
" " of unmarried persons applying	6
" " requiring houses for other reasons	102

Type of House required by Applicants

1 bedroom	17
2 "	74
3 "	91
4 "	3
Unclassified	52

Private Enterprise

A total of 58 houses have been completed during the year.

During the year, nine houses were occupied at Glebe Crescent, Roche to complete this 10 house site.

Tenders were obtained and received Ministry approval for 4 houses and 4 bungalows at Luxulyan and 12 houses and 16 bungalows at St. Columb. The latter include the Council's first "Welfare" accommodation for the elderly, built in one block of 8 bed/sit and 1 bedroom types and 4 pairs of 2 bedroom types. Both contracts will start early in 1962.

Roads, sewers and water mains for the St. Columb site were completed, by contract, during the Autumn of 1961, ready for the construction of the dwellings.

Outline planning approval was obtained for sites at St. Dennis, Whitemoor and Fraddon. Similar applications in respect of St. Mawgan and Lanlivery were undetermined by the end of the year.

The overall housing position as at 31st December, 1961 was as follows:-

Prewar houses	237 dwellings
Post-war houses for general need	514 "
Post-war acquisitions and adaptations	8 "
Post-war slum clearance schemes	24 "
Under construction	- "
	783 "

Improvement Grants

As the figures show, the public demand for this assistance in improvement of houses continues at a steady rate. Discretionary Grants predominate in the proportion of about nine to one.

1961

Discretionary Grant Applications	89	
Standard " "	10	99
Total Applications Approved		95
Total Approved expenditure	£38,285	
Total amount of Grants approved	£19,142	
Total Number of Improvements completed and Grants paid	89	£20,068
<u>Since Scheme commenced:</u>	250	£47,106

Housing for Old People

By the provision of greatly improved conditions in institutions for the care of the aged the opposition to entering the new homes now being provided is slowly disappearing. As this happens it uncovers a need which was not known previously to exist. The same has been found to be true of the provision of decent small homes for those who prefer to be independant.

I am convinced that a generous provision of such houses is necessary throughout the district.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

(a) Milk Supplies

There were again some complaints about the keeping quality of retail milk during the hot weather, and I can only reiterate my remarks in the last Annual Report re the necessity for legislation to prevent the depositing of such a perishable article of food anywhere but in a place designed for that purpose.

(b) Ice Cream

This is being sold by an increasing number of businesses, including garages. In all cases it is pre-packed and kept in proper refrigerated conservators.

(c) Meat Inspection

There has been no material change in the number of butchers and the number of animals slaughtered. Inspection of all carcasses continues, and the following table gives particulars.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	976	-	1	1461	1090	-
Number inspected	976	-	1	1461	1090	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	106	-	-	-	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerchi	10.9	-	-	-	.18	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.28	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The "export" slaughterhouse at Lane (in our District) is still supervised by the Inspector of the Newquay Urban District Council, and 95% of the cost is borne by this Council.

Inspections were made of all Slaughterhouses, in conjunction with an Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and a Joint Meeting of all concerned, including neighbouring Local Authorities, was held to consider the slaughterhouse facilities and the adequacy thereof.

As a consequence the Slaughterhouse Report was submitted to the Minister as required, with the recommendation that existing facilities were adequate and that the date for the regulations to come into force should be 1st January, 1962. The Minister approved the Report and confirmed the suggested date.

(a) Other Foods

No wholesale premises are situated within the District and only small quantities of foodstuffs are condemned from retail shops. The following amounts of unsound foods have been condemned:-

Tinned Ham	85½ lbs.
Tinned Pork	28 lbs.
Corned Beef	10 lbs.
Cooked Ham	21 lbs.

SECTION F

Prevalence of and control over infectious
and other diseases

The following notifications of infectious diseases were received:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Population</u>		
		<u>St. Austell Rural</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	
		<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1961</u>
Scarlet Fever	16	0.18	0.74	0.43
Whooping Cough	24	1.02	1.11	0.53
Measles	252	0.09	11.66	16.5
Acute Pneumonia	3	0.28	0.14	0.4
Acute encephalitis	1	0.04	0.04	0.00

Apart from measles and whooping cough notifiable infectious disease has not been prevalent. The outbreak of mumps came to an end in April and at the end of the year a few cases of German measles were reported in the schools.

Within the next few years it is anticipated that a safe vaccine against measles will be available and with this a major cause of morbidity will rapidly diminish.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation in relation to the Child Population

The form of the diphtheria immunisation return to the Ministry of Health has been changed and the immunity index as previously given is no longer available. The Ministry will in future provide the index.

	<u>Children born in years</u>							
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-56	1947-51	Total
Number of Primary Immunisations	64	143	18	10	6	32	4	277
Reinforcing Injection					1	190	85	276

An attempt is being made to have all children not previously immunised against tetanus to be protected. This means a greatly extended programme in the schools but it is considered worthwhile to avoid the unpleasant symptoms which may arise should it be necessary to give anti tetanus serum in an emergency.

Smallpox Vaccination

118 primary vaccinations and 12 revaccinations were carried out during the year. One third of the primary vaccinations were in infants.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis

Vaccine was available in ample quantity until towards the end of the year when it was proposed to introduce the new Sabin oral vaccine. Over five thousand people have now completed approved courses.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1961 was as follows. The figures in brackets are those of 1960.

	Males	Females	Total
<u>Pulmonary</u>	83 (87)	52 (54)	135 (141)
<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	6 (7)	10 (9)	16 (16)
TOTALS:	89 (94)	62 (63)	151 (157)

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of new cases and deaths for the year 1961. Deaths include all notified cases who may have died from other causes:-

New Cases						Deaths						
Age Group	Respiratory		Meninges		Other		Respiratory		Meninges		Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	7	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-

In addition to the above, the following alterations were made to the Register:-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Transfers - in from other areas	4	-	-	-
Transfers - out to other areas	5	5	1	1
Recoveries	8	1	-	-

Preventive measures are taken to limit spread from active cases and to protect immediate contacts of cases of offering B.C.G. vaccination.

The examination of 13 year old school children was continued with the following results:-

Number tested	113
Percentage Mantoux Positive	4.4%
Number of B.C.G. Vaccinated	108
" X-rayed	9

SECTION G

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948 Annual Report - Part 1

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on register (3)	Number of inspections (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	9	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	69	3
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	-	-
TOTAL :	6	78	4

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) insufficient lighting	Nil	3	3	Nil	3
TOTAL :	Nil	3	3	Nil	3

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110	Section 111
		No. of Outworkers Section 110(1)(c) (3)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (4)
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	13	1	Nil
Household linen	15	1	Nil

